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We show and sell the best made, jauntiest, newest designed Spring Clothing for Children. Toggery that individualizes the little wearer.

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Ladies' 4-button Glace, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

Ladies'

4-button Suede, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75.

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Ladies' P. K. fine, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Ladies'

White and Buff Chamois Skin, 75c and \$1 a pair. Ladies'

Gauntlets, fine kid, \$1 to \$1.50.

Children's 5-hooks and 3 and 4 buttons, Glace, \$1 a pair.

Gentlemen's

Kid Gloves, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50.

Gentlemen's

Alexandre's best Dressed Kids, \$2 a pair. Gentlemen's

White, Pearl and Mode, Evening Gloves, \$1 to \$2. Buy your Easter Gloves early in the week, and avoid the rush and "jam" of Saturday.

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SEND MAIL ORDERS.



ALLEGED FORECAST OF OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME JUSTICES.

Four Members of the Court Said t Hold the Law Is Constitutional and Four that It Is Invalid.

TWO FEATURES KNOCKED OUT

INCOMES FROM RENTS AND STATE OR MUNICIPAL BONDS NONTAXABLE.

Manufacturers, Business Men and Their Employes Must Bear the Burden-No Extra Session of Congress.

CHICAGO, April 6 .- A special dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says the United States Supreme Court, in the income tax case, has reversed the decision of the lower court, but the income tax law as a whole is upheld, but only by a divided court. Two important portions of the law, however, have been decided to be unconstitutional, and they are so serious as to effect materially not only the revenues of the government but the estimation in which the income tax will be held by the people. Under the decision to be handed down by the court it is said all incomes derived from rents are exempted from taxation by the federal government, and all incomes derived from State and municipal bonds are similiarly exempted. In other respects the income tax law stands as it was passed last August, but the result of the consultations in the Supreme Court shows yery conclusively that the law can easily be picked to pieces, provided suits are brought to contest each particular point as it comes

It is a curious fact, but none the less true, that the law, which was passed at the dictation of the populistic wing of a Democratic Congress, has been distorted by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, clearly on constitutional grounds, in such a way that it will absolutely protect the class of capitalists most offensive to the populistic element. The landlords of the country will pay no income tax. The owners of bonds of almost any kind, either federal, State, county or muncipal, will will, for the present at least, be compelled to contribute to the treasury of the United States government 2 per cent. of all incomes in excess of \$4,000 per annum.

The first meeting of the Supreme Court was held March 16, two days after the conclusion of the arguments, but no decision was reached, and it was not until March 30 that they succeeded in agreeing on the outlines of a decision covering the opinion of the lower court. The court was evenly divided. Justice Jackson was too ill to take part. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray and Brewer were opposed to the law. Justices Harlan, Brown, Shiras and White voted to sustain the law. The expectation among members of the court that the decision will be rendered Monday in open court, but there is a bare possibility that the court may again split up into irreconcllable sections and hold up the decision. If the next Congress does not repeal the law, with the sanction of the President, there will be a sudden rise in the price of all local public securities, as well as of all real estate, for, as they will be exempted from taxation, they ought to get the benefit of the 2 per cent. which other income producers are obliged to ac-

COMMENT ON THE DECISION. Other Flaws in the Act May Be Picked by Shrewd Lawyers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- There is no good reason to doubt the accuracy of the forecast printed this morning of the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the income tax. The printed text of the opinions of the justices verifies the suggestion made in the Journal a few days ago that the court would be evenly divided on the subject, four justices maintaining that the law is constitutional and the remaining four holding that it is unconstituional. As explained on that occasion, an evenly divided court affirms the constitutionality of the existing law Two important portions of the law, however, are said to have been declared unconstitutional, namely, all incomes derived from rents and all incomes derived from State or municipal bonds. From the fact of these exemptions, it is argued by able lawyers here that other flaws can eventually be picked in the law, and it is said that these increasing exemptions will materially affect the revenues which the government hopes to derive from this

President Cleveland and every member of is Cabinet reiterate the assurance that there is no present intention of summoning the Fifty-fourth Congress in extra session, even in the event that the whole law were overthrow by the Supreme Court. Certain it is that the Morgan syndicate is, up to the present time living fully up to its contract of preventing gold exports. There have been no noticeable withdrawals of gold for export since the Morgan syndicate undertook its well-paid contract, save a comparitively small amount withdrawn yesterday for shipment to South America. So long as the syndicate holds out Mr. Cleveland can very correctly proclaim that there will be no extra session of Congress. An Associated Press dispatch says: From an entirely authentic source it is learned that whatever the decision of the court may be the President will not call an extra

session of Congress. Even should the de-cision declare the law unconstitutional the President will adhere to his determination not to call Congres together, and will so announce in a public declaration. All ef-forts to secure from members of the Su-preme Court either authoritative confirma-tion or denial of the truth of the publicapreme Court either authoritative confirmation or denial of the truth of the publication proved unavailing.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, when told of the publication today, said: "It may be that a portion of the law may not be sustained. I consider there is a possibility of such a result, but I do not know anything about it, and I do not believe that any one outside the court knows anything about it. "But," he continued, "suppose it should be true that the portion of the law in regard to rents and municipal bonds should prove to be, in the opinion of the court, unconstitutional, the law will not be materially impaired. It will still afford an immense revenue. The estimates which have been made are entirely too low on the revenue which would be derived from the law as a whole. Instead of its yielding from fifteen to thirty millions you will see it will yield fifty, seventy-five or even a hundred millions of revenue.

Senator Harris, of the finance committee, desired to discuss the guestion at all as

millions of revenue.

Senator Harris, of the finance committee, declined to discuss the question at all, as did Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who, though still sick, has returned to Washington to close out a little public business.

Senator Peffer, Populist, said if the incomes from rents and bonds would be eliminated, the efficiency of the bill would be materially crippled. "Leaving out of consideration the question of the tax on bonds," he said, "the rent item is a most important one, when we consider that one-third of the farmers in the country are renters; that 52 per cent. of the entire population of the country at large and 77 per cent. of the people living in cities of over 100,000 population are also thus classed, and that in New York city the percentage of renters is 94. Such a decision would result in a great spread of populism."

The court was in consultation to-day as usual on Saturdays, but it could not be

NEW YORK, April 6 .- No class of persons is taking a greater interest in the war between China and Japan and the possibility of peace at an early day than the tea merchants of this city. There has been noticed a stiffening of prices for colong tea recently-that is, for the real Formosa oolong-and various reasons for it have been assigned. A member of one of the largest importing houses in this city said to-day in explanation of the situation: "The point of the matter is just this-the best colong tea comes from the island of Formosa, and from a very small strip of land in the center of that island. This market always takes the whole of the crop. At present Japan is at the south end of the island, and China, with 15,000 or 16,000 soldiers (not 90,000, as has been erroneously stated), with a few inferior forts, occupies stated), with a few inferior forts, occupies the northern end. The laborers, to pick the crop, go to the island every season from the main land, a distance of about ninety miles. This season, on account of the disturbances, they won't cross, and there is fear that the pulk of the crop will be lost. It is time for the picking to be begun now. The longer peace is delayed the greater will be the loss on the crop. The entire crop of oolong tea may increase from 10 to 12 or even 50 cents a pound, while the inferior or common grades of colong, which sell as low as 10 cents a pound, may go up to 15 cents a pound. We usually receive every year in this market about 430,000 packages of Formosa tea, or about 16,000,000 pounds, which is the entire crop."

BOLD CUBAN REBELS

ATTEMPTS MADE TO BLOW UP THE MAGAZINE AT HAVANA.

Gen. Antonio Maceo and His Followers-Burdens Laid on Cuba by the Spanish Government.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 6.-Reports from Havana indicate that an uneasy feeling prevails in official circles of that city, owing to occurrences near by. Last night, it is believed, an attempt was made by rebel sympathizers to blow up the St. John powder magazine, almost in the shadow of Castillo del Morro, and within sight of the Governor's palace across the harbor. Shortly after 9 o'clock the outpost pickets about the powder magazine heard or saw also be free, while the business man, the | a party of about fifteen approaching caumanufacturer and the salaried employe | tiously. The pickets shouted "Alto Quien Vive." This was answered by a volley of shot. Soldiers from the fortress pursued the party, which fled precipitately. Another attack was made early this morning, and it is said to have resulted much the same as

did the attack last night. Over 5,000 troops have in the last two days been sent to repress the expected uprisings in the provinces. The troops have been ordered to the following places: Jaruco, which is within sixty miles from Havana on the railroad to Matanzas; Acquatat, Santiago de las Vegas, Bejucalan and Guiera de Melina. The troops recently encountered on the Mountain Pinar del Rio, hitherto believed to be quiet, a band of men called bandits by the government, In all probability they were members of the revolutionary party, but details of this skirmish have not been received. One night this week thirteen persons were arrested and confined at Castillo del Morro, though no cause has yet been assigned for their arrest.

These dispatches announced April 1 the presence of Gen. Antonio Maceo in Cuba. This announcement was not made by the government until April 3. Information recelved from insurgent sources is to the effect that Maceo landed in Baracoa March 27. Flor Crombet, a companion of Maceo. on that date wrote to a relative in Havana of his arrival. The names of the leaders who accompanied Maceo were Juan Maceo, Flor Crombet, Rafeal Rodriguez, A. Cebrerio, F. Agramonte, P. Blerrers and Manuel Jechuga.

Wednesday that \$4,000 was the price paid by General Maceo to the owners of the vessel Honor to land the party and a quantity of arms which they had on board. It is said by insurgents that over fifty men arrived in Cuba with Maceo, instead of twenty-two, as the government has announced It is believed Maximo Gomez has not yet landed in Cuba, but that he is probably at Kingston, which place is being watched by Spanish cruisers. The authorities fear Maceo and Gomez more than any of the other rebel leaders. Neither the government authorities nor English officials will say anything regarding the film. will say anything regarding the firing upon The revenue cutter McLane, Captain Wiley, left here to-day to investigate re-

Wiley, left here to-day to investigate reports of the organization of an expedition by the Cubans. The expedition, it was reported, would sail from Tampa bay or Punta Gorda. The McLane will investigate both places on her trip north. It is thought by some to be a ruse to get the McLane away in order to give the Cubans here an opportunity to dispatch an expedition from Key West or one of the islands in the vicinity. There are 250 young Cubans here waiting an opportunity to embark. General Sanchez, who successfully landed in Cuba an expedition from one of the in Cuba an expedition from one of the Florida keys in the last revolution, is here.

CUBA'S HEAVY BURDEN.

Forced to Maintain Spain's Army and

Pay War Expenses. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- An intelligent and comprehensive view of the Cuban revolution is given by a gentleman now in Washington who has long been identified with Cuban affairs, and is personally acquainted with the conspicuous figures of the contest. "At the outset," said he, "the presence of negro leaders has tended to limit the rise of the rebellion, as the white element of Cuba, constituting two-thirds of the people, will never submit to negro rule or independence wrought through negro influence. I have the photographs of these negro leaders, and their race is unmistakable. They are very able men, however, of the same order as Frederick Douglass in his best days. One of them was educated in Madrid, and another is an orator of great ability. There should be no misapprehenin the United States about the smallness of these insurgent bands. In the last rebellion, which lasted for ten years-1868 to 1878-there was never a gathering of more than 5,000. These forces can best carry on their work by being widely scattered and in small bands. It makes it impossible for a large Spanish army to be sent out against them, as there is nothing for a large army

them, as there is nothing for a large army to fight.

"But the most serious aspect of the uprising," continued he, "arises from certain internal conditions in Cuba which are little understood in the United States. Spain has loaded on Cuba the entire debt of the last rebellion. This burdens the Cubans with \$12,574,485 each year. Besides this, Spain compels Cuba to pay all the expenses of the army sustained in Cuba. This army is composed of 20,414 men, costing \$5,904,084 per year. Added to this will be the cost of the present uprising, all of which Spain will place on Cuba. These conditions are such that the small beginning made by the insurgents will gain force and sympathy from that the small beginning made by the insurgents will gain force and sympathy from all classes."

The gentleman was asked if efforts would be made to secure the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. "Such an effort." said he, "would not be made by the revolutionists in Cuba. They care nothing for such a declaration. It would afford them no help in their scattered campaigns. The only good it would accomplish would be to give more freedom of action to the Cuban sympathizers in this country who could lawfully deal with belligerents much more freely than with rebels.

"The arrival of General Campos in Cuba will be the most important event of the uprising," he continued. "He is the one man of Spain who can stop the rebellion if it is possible to stop it. The impression in the

learned whether the income tax opinion has been prepared or will be handed down on Monday.

OOLONG TEA MAY BE DEAR.

Probable Effect of the Oriental War on the Price of a Formosa Product.

United States is that Campos is a bloody man, but he is just the reverse. He is pacific and conciliatory. Campos declared after the last rebellion that the bones of two hundred thousand Spanish soldiers had been left in Cuba. About half of these died of disease incident to service. He knows, therefore, the heroes of the war in Cuba, and will use his best efforts to persuade rather than to crush, and in these tactics he is a master."

master."

The movements of General Maceo, the Cuban revolutionary leader, who has led an expedition from Costa Rica, are being watched with interest from Washington. It is known that the Costa Rican government has given no aid or countenance to Maceo's expedition, as the republic is an old dependency of Spain, most of her citizens cherishing their loyalty to the mother country.

The Allianca Affair. MADRID, April 6.-Admiral Deranger, Minister of Marine, to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, replying to a question as to whether or not the commander of the war ship Conde de Venadito, which fired on the American steamship Allianca off Cape Maysi, had been tried by a court-martial and cashiered, denied the report. He said that the commanding officer of the Conde that the commanding officer of the Conde de Venadito was in Cadiz at the time of the trouble between the Spanish war ship and the American steamship, and that in reality the first officer of the Conde de Venadito was in command of that vessel. The question asked Admiral Beranger today is similar to that asked yesterday of Senor Castellanos, Minister of the Colonies—a question that Senor Castellanos declined to answer.

The news received here that bands insurgents have appeared in the center of the island of Cuba is disquieting, as it was thought that the rebellion was confined to the eastern coast.

Work of Negro Robbers. HAVANA, April 6.-Twenty-five negroes, aid to have been wandering through the borders of the province of Puerto Principe, charged with robbing the natives of their

horses, have been obliged by the troops to norses, have been obliged by the troops to return to the district of Tunas. The same number of negroes, commanded by a white man, robbed the store of Berrocal Gualmaro and assaulted some of the people in the place. These depredations are supposed to have been committed by some of the rebels, who have been driven from San Miquel de Neuvitas by the active prosecution against them of warlike operations by the authorities. Brigadier General Cartellari has arrived in Cuba with nine hundred additional sol-

Recruiting in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.-Reports here indicate that a Cuban filibustering expedition is organizing in this State for embarking somewhere on the Florida coast. harking somewhere on the Florida coast. A Cuban representing himself as a revolutionary agent has been in the city for some time soliciting the enlistment of 200 ablebodied men to fight in Cuba. He said the revolutionists had plenty of money and were gaining ground daily. It is said that a number of agents are at work in other parts of the State. They claim the revolutionists will be reinforced by thousands of farm laborers as soon as the season's work on the cane farms is finished and that the independence of the island will be accomplished.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Revelations of Import Expected at the Independence Conference.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6 .- In their new stone church at Independence, the members of the reorganized church of Latter-day Saints met in annual conference to-day. It will last ten days. About six hundred members are present. The conference was called to order by Elder Alexander Smith. He at once read a resolution that Joseph Smith, jr., son of the great prophet, act as first vice president of the prophet, act as hist vice present of the present conference. It was adopted without debate and the venerable head of the reorganized church, Joseph Smith, jr., assumed charge. F. L. Sheely, of the Massachusetts district; M. H. Bond, of Pennsylvania, and Robert Elden, of Missouri, were named as a committee on credentials. The hymn "Redeemer of Israel" was sung by the choir and thus the conference was formally opened. A number of the delegates from the different missions were called on to give the conference their views on the work done during the last year. Their reports were uniformly to the effect that the work had been encouraging and that their labors had been attended with success. The report of the committee on credentials developed that there was no dis-

credentials developed that there was no disputer as to the delegates.

It will be some time before the conference reaches the interesting parts of its work. Revelations of the gravest importance are expected, but the hereditary head of the church will be too busy for a few days to pay attention to this particular feature of this conference. There are delegates present from the conference. this conference. There are delegates pres-ent from the New England States, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Great Britain

THE HYPNOTIZER MUST SUFFER. Noted Murder Case Reversed by the Kansas Supreme Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6 .- The Supreme Court of Kansas to-day practically recognized hypnotism as a factor in murder cases. The celebrated Sumner county hypnotic murder case was decided by the Supreme Court, and Anderson Gray, who planned the murder of Thomas Patton, was convicted of murder. On May 5 last Thomas Patton was shot and killed near his home in Sumner county, by Thomas McDonald. On the trial of the case it was shown that the murder was planned by Anderson Gray, who, by the influence he possessed over McDonald, persuaded him to kill Patton. The Supreme Court now acquits McDonald, who did the shooting, and convicts Anderson Gray who planned the convicts Anderson Gray, who planned the

"RACE WAR" IN TEXAS.

Two Colored Men and One Woman

Killed by Young Whites. HOUSTON, Tex., April 6 .- To-night, at 10 o'clock, four young men, all under twenty years of age-Lawrence Reynolds, J. F. Preston and Bud and Sid Preacher-were driving into the city on their return from a day's hunt. As they passed a crowd of negroes some of the latter made jeering re-marks, and upon one of the boys in the marks, and upon one of the boys in the wagon making answer a negro threw a stone, which struck a white boy, and another negro drew a revolver. The boys opened fire on the negroes with Winchester rifles, killing two negro men and one woman. Several shots were fired by both sides. The white men were arrested, and are now in iail awaiting the coroner's inare now in jail awaiting the coroner's investigation. None of the white men was seriously hurt.

TELEPHONES FOR EVERYBODY.

Object of the Big Syndicate Explained by a Stockholder. CHICAGO, April 6.-John S. Runnels, the wealthy Chicago attorney, formerly chief counsel for the Pullman company, and whose name has been connected with the big telephone syndicate deal, admitted to day that he is a member of the syndicate which is to enter the field against the Bell company. "It is true," said Mr. Runnels, "that I am a member of the syndicate, and that the preliminary arrangements have all been consummated. I will go further and say that I am glad to be included among the elect, for there are, in my opinion, vast possibilities in the telephone field. This is not a fight against a corporation, a local company or a patent. It is rather a project which is to cut the telephone from the list of luxuries and to give each householder the privilege of talking to his family and friends when they happen to be in the country at a nominal cost. We have not kept pace with the times in the telephone industry, and every traveled man knows there are better and cheaper telephonic communications furnished in a small state like Sweden than in this great and growing country. As to what has been published, I can only say that part of it is true, but that all regarding the capital is wrong." which is to enter the field against the Bell

St. Louis Branch Organized. ST. LOUIS, April 6.-The St. Louis branch of the Standard Telephone Company was organized in this city two weeks ago, with strict covering the Second of Nebraska.

WILDE STILL IN JAIL

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AND LIKELY TO REMAIN THERE TILL HIS TRIAL IS CONCLUDED.

His Lawyers Informed, After the Preliminary Hearing, that "It Is Not a Case for Ball at All."

SCENES IN THE POLICE COURT

OSCAR'S FRIEND, TAYLOR, ALSO AR-RESTED AND ARRAIGNED.

Topics That Furnished Food for the Gossips of London Last Week-World's W. C. T. U. Congress.

LONDON, April 6 .- Oscar Wilde, the fallen god of the esthetes, still languishes in prison, and may remain there for many days. The stern magistrate who presides at the Bow-street Court is merciless towards the dethroned idol of a certain class of faddists who made more noise in the world than their numbers warranted. Judge Bridge will not admit the prisoner to bail, and Oscar must remain in his cell until his case is finally acted on. The turning of the tables on Wilde, by his arrest, was not a surprise to people who frequent the fashionable clubs, but there is great interest among those not "in the swim" in this latest phase of the notorious scandal. Crowds of people besieged the vicinity of Bow street early this morning, and the Police Court was filled with interested spectators as soon as the doors were opened. Among those who succeeded in pressing their way into the court was one good-looking middle-aged woman,

All were anxious to see Oscar Wilde.

Mr. C. F. Gill, who was Mr. Edward M.

Carson's junior counsel in the defense of the Marquis of Queensberry, acted as prosecutor to-day for the Treasury Department. Sir John Bridge, the presiding magistrate, took his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock. The doors leading to the cells were then opened and Wilde was seen approaching, carrying a silk hat in his hand. When he reached the center of the prisoner's dock he deposited his hat on the seat, bowed to Sir John Bridge, folded his arms and leaned on the rail of the dock in the same insolent manner which he displayed while on the witness stand in the Old Bailey. Mr. Gill sald that he appeared to prosecute the prisoner, and property of the prisoner, and proceeded to outline the charges, which also involved Alfred Taylor. Charles Parker, a boy, was called to the stand to give testimony against Wilde and Taylor, but the mony against Wilde and Taylor, but the proceedings were interrupted by the official announcement that Taylor had been arrested. A few moments later Taylor was brought into court and placed in the dock beside Wilde, who nodded to him. Parker was then examined. While he was giving his testimony Wilde moved restlessly in the dock and passed his hands across his face. Parker said he was arrested with Taylor in the raid, in 1894, on the house in Fitzroy Parker said he was arrested with Taylor in the raid, in 1894, on the house in Fitzroy square, but he claimed he had since abandoned his evil life. Counsel for Wilde asked leave to postpone the cross-examination of Parker, as the evidence had taken them by surprise. Parker was then bound over to testify at the trial of Wilde, which is to take place in the Old Bailey. Parker was deadly pale when concluding his testimony, and asked to be allowed to take a seat, as he was not feeling well.

The woman previously referred to as having entered the court room early this morning was the next witness. She gave her name as Mrs. Grant, and said she let rooms to Taylor, who, she added, was visited by a number of young men. Mrs. Grant was then asked if she could identify Wilde as a visitor to Taylor's rooms. She replied that

visitor to Taylor's rooms. She replied that she could not. Thereupon Sir John Bridge said brusquely, "Wilde, stand up." Wilde arose, but the witness was still unable to

arose, but the witness was still unable to recognize him. But, replying to counsel's questions, she said that she remembered Taylor addressed one visitor as "Oscar." Replying to further questions, Mrs. Grant said that Taylor's rooms were well furnished and highly perfumed. Sir John Bridge asked Taylor if he desired to ask the witness any questions. The prisoner replied, "Not yet."

Alfred Woods, a slim, nice looking youth, was then called to the stand. Among other things Woods testified that Wilde gave him £35 to go to America. Three other witnesses—a masseur and a chambermaid employed at the Savoy Hotel, and Sidney Mover, a youth—also gave testimony against Wilde.

Sir John Bridge remanded Wilde until Thursday next. Counsel asked that his client, Wilde, he released on ball, but the magistrate declined to do so. Counsel per-

client, Wilde, be released on ball, but the magistrate declined to do so. Counsel persisted, saying that he could offer substantial ball, but Sir John Bridge replied: "It is not a case for ball at all."

The Rev. Archibald Douglas, brother of the Marquis of Queensberry, has written a letter saying that the statement credited to Lord Douglas, of Hawick, eldest son of the Marquis, that every member of the family of the Marquis of Queensberry, except the latter, disbelieves absolutely and entirely all the charges made against Oscar Wilde is unauthorized by his mother, his sister of himself. Rev. Archibald Douglas adds: "We certainly believe, the charges made against Wilde."

Taylor, when arrested to-day, possessed

Taylor, when arrested to-day, possessed his cheerful demeanor, and asked the de-tective who took him into custody what The Sun of this city says that another sensational arrest is probable before Thursday next, the day when Oscar Wilde will be brought up at Bow-street Police Court on remand.

remand.

The Marquis of Queensberry has authorized the World to say that there is no truth in the report that he had written to Oscar Wilde saying: "If the country allows you to leave, all the better for the country; but if you take my son with you, I shall follow you wherever you go and shoot you." Wilde's Play to Be Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, April 6 .- Manager Daniel Frohman, of the Lyceum Theater, announces that in consequence of the London scandal affair this week he will with-draw Oscar Wilde's play, "An Ideal Hus-band," now running at his house. He had already omitted Oscar Wilde's name as the

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author of the play.

Wilde-Queensberry Case-Miss Leiter's Coming Marriage. LONDON, April 6 .- With the Wilde-Queensberry and Russell vs. Russell cases in the courts here, the burning to death of a woman in Ireland, under extraordinary circumstances, by her husband and other relatives, on the ground that she was witched, the shooting of a girl by her loved in the streets of London, and the man's subsequent suicide, one would have thought that the English press had enough to do in correcting its own morals this week. But these events have not disturbed the usual self-sufficient tendency to lecture the United States. The Daily News and other newspapers attribute the result of the Chicago election to the work of Messrs. Stead and Burns.

and Burns. Naturally, the Wilde disclosures continue to be the absorbing topic of conversation at the clubs, etc. The stand taken by the St. James Gazette in refusing to print the details of the case is attracting much attention, and the paper has been deluged with letters of approval. The action of the St. James Gazette is likely to prove a good stroke of business for the proprietors good stroke of business for the proprietors of that publication. On Thursday last, the second day of the trial, in place of the usual news placards which all the newsboys display, the placard of the St. James Gazette read; "The only paper in London with no details of the Wilce case." Mr. Edward M. Carson, Q. C., who so ably conducted the case for the Marquis of Queensberry, was a classmate of Oscar Wilde at Trinity College, Dublin. The presiding judge, Justice Collins, is also an Irishman.

The mining market has been excited by a telegram from the Earl of Fingall announcing the collapse of the Londonderry gild mine, in which Colonel North, the